

184

A
BRIEF SKETCH
OF THE
GOLD, SILVER, & COPPER COINAGE
OF
MYSORE,

*And of the once independent Principalities now
comprised within its Boundaries,*

TOGETHER WITH A

LIST OF COINS,
generally to be met with in Southern India, &c. &c.

BY

LIEUTENANT H. P. HAWKES,
Sub. Asst. Commissary General.

WITH FORTY-FOUR ILLUSTRATIONS BY DUMPHY.

BANGALORE :

PRINTED AT THE WESLEYAN MISSION PRESS.

1856.

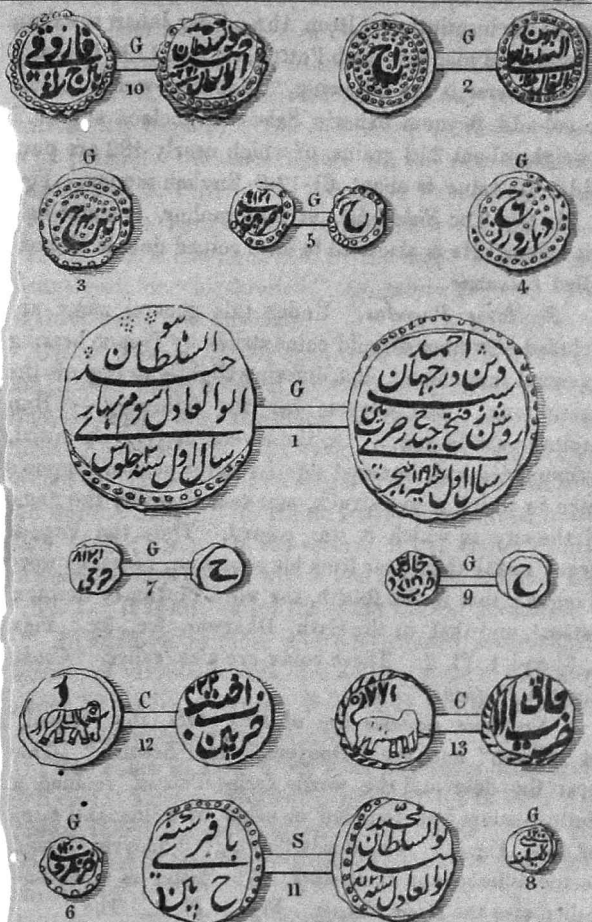
PREFACE.

The collection of coins of which the present Pamphlet is a brief description, was formed for the purpose of being forwarded to the Madras Exhibition of 1857. During the writer's connection with the last Madras Exhibition he had occasion to examine and arrange many very complete collections of coins from various parts of India; unfortunately however, these were in most instances unaccompanied by any descriptive account, nor indeed were the very names at all times ascertained. These collections therefore, although valuable in themselves, were of little interest to the ordinary observer.

With a view to remedy this defect in the present instance, the following pages have been written. The information (chiefly from native sources) has been carefully compared and tested to insure correctness, but it is still possible that a few inaccuracies may appear which can be remedied on a future occasion. The historical portions are from Wilks' invaluable history.

H. P. H.

. 8th September, 1856.



COINS OF MYSORE.



The city from which the once powerful state of Vigeyanuggur took its name, was commenced in 1336 and finished in 1343. About the middle of the sixteenth century, the thirst of conquest which induced the Hindoo house of Narsinga to endeavour to extend its boundary in a northern direction, awakened the divided states of the Deccan to a knowledge of their danger. These states, comprising Dowlatabad, Vizeapoor or Beejapoor, Golconda and Beder, uniting against their common enemy, overthrew the Vigeyanuggur dynasty at the disastrous battle of Tellicotta in 1564. The capital being depopulated and destroyed, the Government fled, and made several attempts to renew its authority at Penconda, Vellore, and lastly at Chendragherry; where, in 1597, the Rayeel held nominal sway over several Naicks of the South. From this fortress the last branch was expelled in 1646.

ORIGIN OF THE MYSORE HOUSE.

The present province of Mysore long formed part of the empire of Vigeyanuggur. The founder of the House is said to have been a young man called Vigeya, an adventurer from Guzerat, who departing to seek his fortune in the south, became possessor of a little patrimony, subject

to Vigeyanuggur. Several generations intervened between his death and the accession of Cham Raj to the charge of the little state, the date of which is usually fixed at 1507 A.D.

In 1524, the fort of Pooragurry, afterwards called Mahesh-asoór, now Mysore, was built or re-erected by Betad Cham Raj. He was succeeded by Bole Cham Raj on whose death in 1571, Hære Cham Raj assumed the government of the little principality, which from small beginnings was now gradually rising into importance. Betad Wadeyar ruled from 1576 to 1578, and was succeeded by Raj Wadeyar; who, in 1610, having cast off even the semblance of subjection to Vigeyanuggur, acquired the city of Seringapatam from his former master Vencataputt Rayeel, who now resided with scarcely a shadow of authority at Chendragherry.

About this time also the numerous chieftains in the south of India who had hitherto yielded a nominal obedience to Vigeyanuggur, profiting by the dismemberment of the empire consequent on the Battle of Tellicotta, began to assume the name and importance of Polygars. The chief of these were the Polygars of Chittledroog, Raidroog, Harponhully, Tarikera and several others.

Another Cham Raj reigned over Mysore from 1617 to 1637. In his time, Seevajee, the founder of the Mahratta dynasty, was born May 17, 1626. Immadee Raj was succeeded after a very short reign by Canty Reva Narsa Raj, one of the most celebrated kings in the History of Mysore. He was the first Raja who established a mint in which was struck the

Canteroy Fanam, a gold coin which was until lately the established currency of Mysore. The present current value of the Old Canteroy Fanam, which is called the "Agala" or "Broad," to distinguish it from the "Gidd" or "Thick" Canteroy, (a recoinage by Dewan Poornia) is about four annas and eight pie. It bears on the obverse a very rude representation of the Nursima avatar, and on the reverse the symbols of the sun and moon bounded by crossed lines. Fig. 1. Pl. 3. The *Canteroy Pagoda* is only a *nominal* coin equivalent to ten Fanams or Rupees 2-14-8. There is however a coin of this name current in the Ceded Districts, and valued at about three Rupees.

From the death of Canty Reva until the year 1731, Dud deo Raj, Chick deo Raj, Canty Reva Raj, and Dud Kishen Raj, successively occupied the throne of Mysore. Here the lineal descent ceases; and the next king, Cham Raj, being deposed in 1734, was succeeded by Chick Kishen Raj. Nunjeraj followed in 1766, but he soon became a mere pageant in the hands of the usurper Hyder, as his redecessor had also been. In 1772, Nunjeraj was made away with by Hyder, and was succeeded in his nominal sovereignty by Cham Raj; who, dying in 1775, was succeeded by a child of the same name.

The Chicca Deo Raj Fanam, is similar to that described farther on as the Cali Fanam, excepting the inscription on the reverse, which bears the words "Chicca Deo Raj" in Canarese.

We now come to the consideration of the coins struck by the two Mahommedan usurpers of the Government of Mysore. Those of Hyder are characterized by their gene-

ral rudeness, and by the retention of many of the Hindu figures on the coins of the conquered states; whilst on the other hand, Tippoo's coinage is remarkable both for the greater number and variety of his gold, silver and copper pieces, and for the superior neatness of the Mahommedan inscriptions. Hyder's well known laxity in religious matters rendered him careless on this point, and we accordingly see him, on reducing the neighbouring states to subjection, retaining the current coin of the district with its representations of heathen gods and goddesses, merely substituting his own initial for the inscription on the reverse. This was perhaps done as much with a view of conciliating his newly conquered subjects, as with that of saving time and expense. An illustration of this is seen in the gold coin called

Old Bahadoory Pagoda, the original of which was struck by the former polygar of Ikkery, and bore on the obverse the figures of Siva and his wife, (Uma Maheswaree;) and on the reverse the word "Sree," an appellation of Luchmee, in the Nagari character. On the conquest of Ikkery in 1763, Hyder established a mint at Bedenore, and, erasing the word "Sree" on the current coins of the conquered state, substituted his own initial surrounded with dots, still retaining the original obverse. This constitutes the old Bahadoory Pagoda, and was the first coin struck by Hyder in his own name. Fig. 1. Pl. 1. In process of time the dies wearing out, new ones were manufactured of precisely the same device, but with an inferior degree of skill. Coins struck with these are called the *New Bahadoory Pagoda*. Fig. 2. Pl. 1. They weigh

about 53 grains, nearly $45\frac{1}{2}$ of which are pure gold; their value is about four Rupees, or eight shillings. The present Rajah of Mysore, on his restoration, effaced Hyder's well known initial, and substituted for it his own name, (Vide Kristna Raj Pagoda). *The Bahadoory or Ikkery Fanam* is of precisely the same design as the new Bahadoory Pagoda Fig. 3. Pl. 1. *The Bangalore Pagoda* was struck by Hyder at Bangalore. It resembles the Bahadoory Pagoda, but is distinguished by the name of Pedda-talei Bangaloori, or "big-headed" Bangalore Pagoda. None of these coins bear any date.

Calicut Fanam. Hyder conquered Calicut in 1773 A.D. but it was again reduced by General Meadows with the Bombay army, after the defeat of the Mysoreans under Sirdar Khan in 1782. Six years afterwards the place was visited by Tippoo. The small gold coin of this name bears the word "Calicut" in Hindu letters surmounted by the date 1166 (A.H.) On the reverse it has Hyder's initial surrounded imperfectly with a line and row of dots. Fig. 4. Pl. 1. It is also called the *Adda Calicut Fanam*.

In addition to those above mentioned several small fanams, of various devices, are said by some to have been coined by Hyder, however, from their wanting his usual initial this appears very doubtful.

The coins of Tippoo are more numerous than those of Hyder. Tippoo frequently retained his father's well known initial on coins struck long subsequent to his death. One of the first gold pieces struck by this prince was the

Ahmuddie or Sultan Ashrufie. This "gold Mohur,"

as coins of this value are usually called, bears on the obverse the inscription "Deen Ahmud der Jahan rowshun ze Futchay Hyder ast—zerb Puttun, sal azul 1198 Hijiræ." On the reverse is the following, "Wohoo-al-woheed alsultan-ool-adil Seyoom Baharie Sal-e-azul jooloos sun do." It weighs about 212 grains, of which nearly 182 are pure gold. Its value is about £1-12-2 English money. Fig. 1. Pl. 2. The *Sidduckie*, of Half mohur, is about half this value. He is also said to have coined double Mohurs called *Emaumis*.

Sooltanie Pagodas. Under this general name are included a number of gold coins struck by Tippoo bearing a general resemblance, but differing slightly as regards the inscriptions. The obverse has the following—"Hon alsultan ool-adil sun." On the reverse is Hyder's initial, accompanied by a numeral signifying the year of Tippoo's reign in which it was struck, and sometimes by the name of the city in which it was coined. Thus the Pagoda struck in the third year from his accession, bears the word Nuggur; that in the fourth, the word Puttun or Seringapatam; and that in the sixth, Dharwar, &c., &c. Figs. 2, 3. and 4. Pl. 2. These coins are also called "*Cookie Sooltan Pagodas*." The

Sooltanie Fanams are of two sorts, the "Awul," or "First," and the "Dooyem," or "Second." They bear the date and the words Zerb-e-Puttun, (coined at Seringapatam,) surrounded as usual by a line and circle of dots. Fig. 1. The words "awul," "dooyem," point to the difference in their sizes. The latter is sometimes called also the *Gidd Fanam*. Fig. 5. Pl. 2. The

Nuggur Salay Fanam was coined by Tippoo at Nuggur in 1200 A.H. It bears this date and the words "Zerb-e-Nuggur," (coined at Nuggur) with Hyder's initial on the reverse. Fig. 6. These fanams all weigh about 6 grains, and pass for about four annas and eight pie.

Dholie Fanam. This small gold piece is said to have derived its name from the fancied resemblance of Hyder's initial to the Hook used in gathering fruit. But as this would apply equally to numerous other coins bearing a similar mark, it is more probable that this name was given to distinguish it from the fanams of a somewhat different value. It bears the date and the word "Furhie" on the obverse. Fig. 7. Pl. 2.

Sooltan Calicut Fanam. Tippoo made several recoinages of the old Calicut Fanam originally struck by Hyder, Fig. 8. Pl. 2.

Syed Sabee Fanam. This coin bears date 1217 A.H. and the words "Khalekhabad Zerb" on the obverse, with Hyders Initial on the reverse, Fig. 9. Pl. 2. Khalekabad was a name given by Tippoo to the town of Chendghaul near Seringapatam.

The Farockie Pagoda is supposed to have been so called by Tippoo in honor of a new sect of this name. It bears the inscriptions "Alla Mahammud Wohool-ool woheed, alsultan ool adil sun 1220," and "Farockie puttun sun dus." Its value is 13 Fanams, Fig. 10. Tippoo's chief silver coins were as follows:—the

• *Nokara* or Two Rupee piece, bearing on its obverse the inscription "Deen ahmud der jahan rowshun ze Futehay Hyder" and—zerb puttun sal azal sun 1198 Hijiræ;"

and on the reverse, "Wohoo-ool-woheed alsultan ool adil seyoom Baharie sal azul sun 2 jooloos." The *Sooltan Rupee* and *Sooltan Half Rupee*, are reduced copies of the above, with trifling alterations in the inscriptions. The *Backri* or Quarter Rupee bears the words "Alla Mahummud, Hon alsultan ool-adil sun 1218;" and on the reverse the words "Backri sun sath Puttun." Fig. 11.

The *Jasri* or two anna piece.

The *Kajmee* or one anna piece bears the inscriptions "Kajmee sun 12 Jooloos," and "Alla Mahummud sun 1226 zerb puttun." The *Kizri* or half anna piece.

The system of dates introduced by Tippoo, and inserted on most of the coins struck during his reign, requires a few words of explanation. From Hyder's death until the year 1200 A. H. all his gold and silver coins are dated according to the usual calculation, the figures reading from left to right. About this time however, with his well known love of innovation, he introduced a new system of reckoning, which, from some of the inscriptions on his copper coinage, appears to have been called the "Sun-e-Moulodie," or reckoned from the *death*, instead of the *flight* of Mahommed, the figures reading from right to left. This then will account for the space of eleven or twelve years which intervenes between coins struck in two successive years of his reign; and also for some of his copper coinage bearing date as late as 1226, whereas he died in 1214 A. H. according to the old reckoning.

During the minority of the present Raja of Mysore, the Dewan Poornia is said to have made a re-coinage of the Ikkery Pagodas and Canteroy Fanams, called respec-

tively the *new Ikkery Pagoda*, and the *new or Gid (thick) Canteroy Fanam*. Fig. 2. Pl. 3. His silver coin was the *Raja Rupee*. Fig. 3 Pl. 3. The copper coins were called *Chandra* (moon) or *Anna* (elephant) *cash*.

As was mentioned above, Hyder on the conquest of Ikkery replaced the inscription "Sree" on the Ikkery Pagoda with his own initial. In like manner the present Raja of Mysore, on his restoration, erased Hyder's initial, and substituted the words "Sree Maha Raj Kristna," still retaining the old obverse of the Ikkery Polygar. This constitutes what is now called the

Kristna Raj or Kurtur Ikkery Pagoda. "Kurtur" being the name given to the reigning Raja of Mysore, to distinguish him from the head of another branch of the family called also raja, but having in addition the title of Dalawai. (*Buchanan.*) Fig. 6. Pl. 1. A small gold fanam called "*Doorgee*" or gold "*Cali*" *fanam* may, from its general resemblance to the coins of the Hindoo rajahs of Mysore, be supposed to have been struck by one of them. It bears on one side Doorgee, and on the reverse the words Sree Cali Devi. The Raja coined *Quarter Rupee* pieces, bearing on the obverse the figure of Chamoondie, or Cali Devi; and on the reverse, the date and an inscription in Hindustani as follows.—"Kishen Raj Wadeyar sun 1244 Jooloos—Zerb Mysore," Fig. 7. Pl. 1. also smaller pieces called "*Udda*" or "half" Canteroy fanam, (equal to seven pice, or two annas and four pie,) and "*Hagah*" or "quarter" Canteroy fanam of half the above value. They bear on one side Cali or Chamoondie, and on the other, the words "Meillie Hanna" in Canarese,

Fig. 8. Pl. 1. These are commonly called the *large and small silver Cali Fanams*.

The Mysore Copper coinage may now be conveniently considered.

Coins struck previous to the Mahommedan usurpation seem to have generally borne an elephant on the obverse, with the usual reverse of crossed lines. To this was subsequently added the symbol of the moon placed above the elephant; and later still, that of the sun was also inserted. Hyder probably made simple recoinages of these, but

Tippoo's copper currency (the obverse of which invariably bore an Elephant) is much more extensive. He seems, moreover, to have adopted from the commencement that new mode of reckoning dates which he did not introduce into his gold and silver coinage till after the year 1200. Copper coins are however occasionally met with, bearing date according to the old style of reckoning.

Coins of 1216 bear the words "Zerb Nazarbar" and "Zerb Nuggur;" those of 1217 "Zerb Puttun;" those of 1218 and 1219—"Zerb Bangaloor;" those of 1220 are much more varied than any of the preceding years, but all bear the Hindustani letter B over the elephant in lieu of the date which is transferred to the reverse—they are consequently called *B. Elephant cash*. The *double dood* or eight pie piece of this year bears on the reverse the words "Zerb puttun Darool-sultanut—sun 1220 Mouloodie" with the word "Mushta" (meaning the Planet "*Jupiter*.")

His *single dood*, or four pie piece, has the inscription "Zerb puttun sun Mouloodie 1220," and the word "Zahera" (the planet Venus.)

His *doogany* bears the words "Zerb puttun" surmounted by the date and the word "Baheram," (the planet Mars.) His *Cash* bear "zerb puttun" surmounted by the date and the word "Akhtur" (Star.)

The Copper coins of 1221 bear the words "Zerb puttun" on the obverse, with sometimes the word "Akhtur."

Those of 1222 bear the words "Zerb puttun," with the names of various planets like the coinages of 1220.

The coinage of the succeeding years differs but little from these already described; excepting that those of the year 1224 bear the Hindustani letter "A." Fig. 12. Pl. 2; and those of 1226 the letter "T." above the elephant on the obverse. Copper coins bearing date according to the *old* style of reckoning, resemble in appearance those already described.

On the accession of the present Raja, small copper cash, bearing on the one side the Elephant with the symbols of the sun and moon, and on the other the words "sree Kristna raj" in Nagari, were struck. Fig. 9 Pl. 1.

The next coinage bore the same obverse with the addition of the word "sree;" whilst the reverse had the words "V (X or XX) cash" (*English*) "Meillie cassoo huttoo" (*Can.*)

A later coinage placed the English characters of the reverse *below* the Canarese, after which the word "Cha" (*Chamoondie*) was then added above the inscription on the reverse. (Fig. 10) and in a subsequent issue, the word "Chamoondie" was inserted above the elephant on the observe, and the word "Kristna" in Canarese added to that on the reverse. Fig. 11.

The next step was the substitution of the Lion of Chamoondie (the tutelary goddess of the present Raja) for the Elephant, and the modification of the inscription on the reverse, which on the 25 cash pieces now stood thus—in the Centre “Kristna” (*Can.*) surrounded by the words “XXV Cash (*Eng.*) “Zerb Mysore” (*Hind.*) and Meillie 25 Cash (*Can.*).” The smaller pieces merely bear the word “Kristna Raj” (*Can.*) and “Zerb Mysore” (*Hind.*) on the reverse. Fig. 12.

On the removal of the mint to Bangalore in 1833, the date (A. D.) was inserted below the lion, and the arrangement of the reverse slightly modified. Fig. 13. Pl. 1. These were the last copper coins struck in Mysore. The Bangalore mint was abolished in 18 .

CHITTLEDROOG.

Amongst the numerous petty states which arose upon the ruins of Vigeyanuggur, that of Chittledroog was one of the most important, and was situated to the north of the kingdom of Jug deo Raj of Mysore. The Polygars of Chittledroog were long celebrated for their bravery, and the efficiency of the corps of Peons attached to these chieftains was a source of much apprehension to the surrounding states. In 1698, the Polygar of Chittledroog aided the Mahrattas in surprising Kasim Khan, the foudar placed by Aurungzebe over the conquered kingdoms of Vijeyapoor and Golconda. In 1762, Hyder demanded the allegiance of the Polygar who attempted to evade and procrastinate, but eventually found it expedient to avert Hy-

der's resentment by payment of a fine of 2 lacs of Pagodas. In 1770 the Polygar, who was continually vacillating in his allegiance between Hyder and the Mahrattas according to circumstances, behaved with great bravery in connection with Madoo Row before the fort of Nidjegul, and in 1776 relying on the assurance of the Mahrattas that an army would shortly invade Mysore and relieve him from the dominion of Hyder, he threw off his forced allegiance, and refused to assist Hyder with troops against the Mahrattas and Nizam Ali. Hyder immediately besieged the fort, and obliged the brave Polygar, after a prolonged resistance, to come to terms, but on the arrival in the vicinity of the promised Mahratta army, the latter refused to fulfil the terms of the treaty. Hyder however defeated the Mahrattas and returned to the siege of Chittledroog, which fell in March 1779, and all the inhabitants of the district were forcibly carried off to Seringapatam. On the advance of Lord Cornwallis, in 1791, to the siege of Seringapatam, Tippoo wished to remove his family and treasure to this strong fortress, but was dissuaded from this public show of fear by his mother. The only coins struck by these renowned polygars appear to be the

Doorgee Pagoda and half Pagoda bearing on the obverse the bull-headed Goddess Doorgee (Siva's wife) and on the reverse an inscription in Nagari Fig. 4. Pl. 3. These coins are said by the residents of Chittledroog to have been struck in 1691 A.D. by Bhurman Naick.

The Molay Doorgee Pagoda and half Pagoda are said to have been struck by Heray Muddekera Naik in 1758, the workmanship is very rude, the back bearing merely

the punch-mark instead of the usual inscription. Fig. 5. Pl. 3. It is sometimes called the "*Jumboosary*."

The Cullookoontay Pagoda and half Pagoda are said to have been forged by a goldsmith in the village of Cullocoontay near Chittledroog, during the reign of Chice Muddekera Naik in 1727. All these coins are of the same weight, viz. Pagodas, 9 falams—and Half Pagodas four and three-eight falams. The touch of all is eight and a half; the value four and a half, and two and a quarter rupees, respectively. The copper

Doorgee cash bear the same obverse, with the ordinary crossed lines on the reverse.

GREAT BALAPOOR.

About the year 1610 Shajee being then in the service of the King of Vijeyapoor, was provincial governor of his conquests in the Carnatic, and resided much at Balapoor, Bangalore and Colar. Great Balapoor was afterwards the Jagheer of Russool Khan the Soubedar of Seera, who in 1728 was superseded in his command, and killed by Tahir Khan—the Jagheer was however continued to his son Abbas Coolie Khan, who at the suggestion of his mother renounced his claim to the office of Soubedar or Nabob of Seera, in favour of Tahir Khan.

Abbas Coolie Khan plundered the family of Futteh Mahummud the father of Hyder, who in order to revenge himself for this insult to his ancestor, formed a junction with Basalut Jung many years afterwards (A.D. 1761) and entered Balapoor, but Abbas Coolie Khan effected his escape. In 1770 Madoo Row took Great Balapoor and

the next year Hyder sent a strong force by night from Bangalore to retake it, but failing, the troops were cut to pieces. In the treaty with the Mahrattas in 1772 Great Balapoor remained in their hands, but was retaken by Hyder in 1773. In 1791 the Mahratta confederate of Lord Cornwallis threw a garrison into the place but was again ejected by Kummer-ood-deen Hyder's General. The coins of this little principality are the

Balapoor Fanam struck by Abbas Coolie Khan, Fig. 6. Pl. 3. which bears the word "Balapoor" at full length in Hindustani character, and the

Poodoo Badsha Fanam which bears on either side part of the word Balapoor in Hindustani characters, it is said to have been struck by Hyder (?) Fig. 7. This coin and the Little Balapoor Fanam described below are often known by the names of "*Rutnegherry* and *Muddegherry Badshahee Fanams*. Different specimens vary very much in their general appearance"

LITTLE BALAPOOR.

Was first rendered nominally subject to Mysore by Canty Reva Raj about the year 1704. After Hyders capture of Great Balapoor in 1761 he was most anxious to possess this little state also, which lay at a distance of 14 miles from Deonhully and 12 from Great Balapoor. The place was at this time in the possession of the former Polygar of Deonhully who on the reduction of the latter fortress by Nunjeraj in 1749, had capitulated on the condition of being allowed to retire to Little Balapoor, from that time he had been engaged in incessant attempts to

recover Deonhully. Hyder therefore laid siege to Little Balapoor in 1762 and reduced it, but the Polygar escaping fled to Nundidroog where he was at last captured and sent to perpetual imprisonment in Coimbatore. In 1791 it surrendered without opposition to Lord Cornwallis, by whom it was given in charge to the original polygars, from these however it was again taken by surprise soon after. The

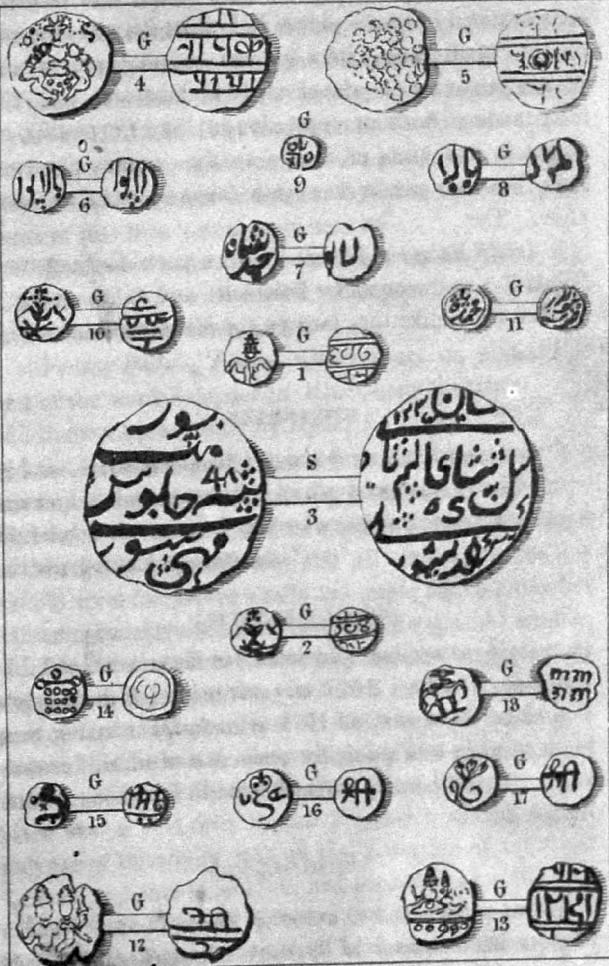
Little Balapoor Fanam bears on one side the letters "Bala" a contraction for Balapoor, and on the other a symbol not unlike that seen on the Mahratta coins. Fig. 8. Pl. 3.

DEONHULLY.

Is situated about 24 miles from Bangalore, and in 1749 was considered a place of some strength, and was held by a brave polygar who had been as yet at no time subject to Mysore. In this year Nunjeraj undertook the reduction of the place, but after a protracted seige of nine months (during which Hyder first distinguished himself,) the polygar evacuated and retired to his relation at Little Balapoor. In 1791 Deonhully surrendered without opposition to Lord Cornwallis. It is remarkable as having been the birthplace of Tippoo, by whom it was called Yoosoofabad. The *Deonhully fanam* is said to have been struck by this state.

NUNDYDROOG.

This and the three former petty states seem to have all been at one time held by various members of the same



family. In 1765 the Polygar of Deonhully and Little Balapoor having escaped to Nundydroog was obliged to surrendered to Hyder's General. In 1770 it was reduced by Madoo Row together with the two Balapoors and Colar. Tippoo strongly fortified it and put it in charge of Lutf Ali Beg who was beseiged by Major Gowdie under Lord Cornwallis on the 27th September and the place carried on the 19th October, 1791.

The *Nundy Fanam*; is a minute coin shown at. Fig. 9. Pl. 3.

SEERA.

After the conquest of Seera in 1644 by Rend Dhoola Khan it became the centre of a large provincial Government including amongst others the towns of Colar, the two Balapoors, &c. The forces of this Government under Ameen Khan levied contributions on Mysore in 1724.

Derga Coolie Khan was succeeded in the Soubedarship of Seera, by Abdul Russool Khan in 1721. The latter was in turn forcibly ejected from his command and killed by Tahir Khan (1728) who had been appointed to the Soubedarship by Nizam-ool-Moolk.

In 1757 Balajee Row took Seera, but it was reconquered in 1761—2 by Hyder and Basalut Jung, and left in charge of Meer Ali Reza Khan, Hyder's Brother-in-law. Meer Ali subsequently surrendered to Madoo Row; and although Hyder purchased the retreat of the Mahrattas, still in the treaty of 1772 it remained in their hands. Tippoo however reconquered it the next year.

The Sheereeda or Seerphee Fanam is much like the Canteroy Fanam, Fig. 10. Pl. 3. *The Mamur Khan Pagoda and Fanam* and the *Seerphee Pagoda* were struck by rulers of this state.

COLAR.

Formed (in 1664) part of the foudarship of Seera under Rend Dhoola Khan, and in 1721 Abdul Russool the Nowab of the district presented the foudarship of Colar to Futteh Mahommed, Hyder's ancestor. It was captured from Hyder in 1768 by Captain Campbell and retaken by Madoo Row in 1770.

The *Parsie or Avul Mahommed Shahee Fanam* bears on the obverse the words "Mahommed Shah" and on the reverse "Zerb Colar." Fig. 11. Pl. 3.

OOSCOTTA.

This town in the vicinity of Bangalore was assigned by Shahjee to his minister Ishwunt Row from whom it was conquered in 1688 by Chick Deo Raj of Mysore. It subsequently belonged to the Patan Nowab of Cuddapa from whom it was captured in 1757 by Balajee Row. Hyder took it in 1761, but it was retaken by the Mahrattas, from whom however it was again wrested by Hyder in 1773—4.

Colar and Ooscotta seem frequently to have been under the same master, consequently the *Old or Ooscotta Mahommed Shahee fanam* is said to have been struck by

the same person who coined the Colar or Avul Mahommed Shahee Fanam.

The *Ooscotta Pagoda* is said to have been struck by a Polygar called Beerungee.

BEDENORE AND IKKERY.

About the middle of the 16th Century an opulent farmer was raised to the rank of Governor of Bedenore. In process of time he threw off his allegiance to Vigeyanuggur and by further conquests had become an independent prince when (1659) his descendant the Raja Seopha Naik invaded the territories of Mysore under the pretence of restoring the fugitive Rayeel of Vigeyanuggur. He was however defeated by Dud Deo Raj. The Province continued exempt from the ravages of war which raged over the Peninsula, till 1763, when it was conquered by Hyder who carried off a booty of 12 millions sterling. Hyder desired to transfer the seat of his Government to Nuggur and called it Hyder-Nuggur, but subsequently abandoned the project.

The *Ikkery Pagoda* said to have been struck by Seopha Naick, bears on one side the figures of Siva and his wife, and on the reverse the word "Sree" in Nagari. Fig. 12. Pl. 3.

The *Seevarai Pagoda* is a well executed coin bearing the same design as the above and an inscription in Nagari on the reverse. Fig. 13. Pl. 3.

The *Seevarai Fanam* is similar to the above.

COONGHUL AND MAAGRY, &c.

Coonghul and Maagry were part of the dominions of the celebrated Kempè Goud, whose ancestors emigrating from the vicinity of Conjeveram in 1550, settled at Yellawunka near Bangalore, which latter place they afterwards conquered and built its fortress as well as that upon Savan Droog. During the Government of Veera Goud in 1644, Rend Dhoola Khan took from him Bangalore but the Goud escaped to Savan-droog. In 1634 Canty Rai of Mysore took from him Yellawunka, and in 1667 Dud Deo Raj conquered Hoolior Droog and Coonghul, in 1728 Dud Deo Raj the dulwey of Dud Kishen Raj surrounding the Goud in Maagry captured the town as well as the fortress of Savan-droog which yielded immense plunder. The Goud was carried prisoner to Seringapatam where he died and the family was extinguished.

The *Coonghul Fanam* was struck by this Goud.
Fig. 14. Pl. 3.

STATES CONNECTED WITH MYSORE.

It may not be amiss to notice here a few of the coins struck by certain states, which altho' now excluded from the modern territory of Mysore, either once formed a part of it, or are inseparably connected with its history. The first of these is.

COODEECONDA.

The Polygar of which is said to have coined the following.

The *Soobaroye* or *Snake Fanam* bearing on the obverse the representation of a "Cobra" in a crawling attitude, with the word "Sree" in Nagari on the reverse. Fig. 1. Pl. 3. In

The *Puddeegee Soobaroye Fanam* the snake is represented erect with its hood distended, Fig. 16. Pl. 3. and in

The *Moorooyada Soobaroye*, or "three-headed snake Fanam" the difference suggested by the name is observable. Fig. 17. Pl. 3. They all bear the same reverse.

SAVANOOR.

After the subversion of the Vigeyanuggur dynasty by the allied kings of the Deccan, the king of Beejapoor one of the confederates conquered the tract now comprised within the state of Savanoor, the Patan Nowabs of which afterwards became in reality independent, although nominally subject to the Soubedar of the Deccan.

In 1764 the Nowab was compelled to pay a subsidy to Hyder, and two years afterwards the Mahrattas having wrested from him half his territory, Hyder endeavoured to conquer the whole from both parties. The Allied armies of Nizam Ali and the Mahrattas accordingly proceeded to expel Hyders troops but were totally defeated. In 1779 Hyder married his second son Kurreem Saib to

the daughter of Abdul Huckeem Khan the Nowab of Savanoor, and gave his own daughter to the eldest son of the Nowab, on this occasion Hyder restored much of the conquered territory and reduced the tribute of the Nowab on the condition of a subsidy. Some disagreement having however arisen on this head between Tippoo and Abdul Huckeem, the Nowab joined the party opposed to the Sultan. Tippoo defeated them and entered Savanoor, October 29, 1786. The state was afterwards restored to its rightful owner by the confederated force of Lord Cornwallis, the Peshwa and Nizam Ali.

The *Savanoor Pagoda* was coined by Abdul Huckeem.

HARPONHULLY.

Was one of the petty states which sprung up after the battle of Tellicotta. After Hyder's defeat of the Mahrattas in 1762 this Polygar voluntarily submitted to him, but in 1786 Tippoo treacherously obtained possession of Harponhully and Raidroog. In the treaty of Alliance formed between the English, Nizam Ali and the Mahrattas in 1790, it was provided that this state if conquered by either party should be restored to its rightful owner.

The *Harponhully Pagoda* was coined by a Polygar of this place.

CULIAN DROOG.

The *Baswan* or *Bull Fanam* bearing on one side a well executed figure of the sacred bull and on the other

the word "Shahoo" (probably the name of the Polygar) is said, without much show of proof, to have been struck by the Polygar of this place. Fig. 18. Pl. 3.

GOOROOMCONDA.

On the division of the Deccan into six Soubahs, Gooroomconda was one of the states comprising the Soubah of Hyderabad, and afterwards formed part of the possessions of the Nowab of Cuddapa. The grandfather of Meer Ali Reza Khan (Hyders brother-in-law) had been educated at the court of Golconda, and was presented with the district and fort of Gooroomconda as his Jaghire. His son (the father of Meer Ali) was dispossessed by the Patan Nowab of Cuddapa, who in turn ceded it to the Mahrattas to purchase their retreat from invasion.

Hyder gave Meer Ali the Government of Seera; but on the appearance of Madoo Row in 1767, he betrayed his trust and surrendered on condition of receiving his ancient patrimony of Gooroomconda. Meer Ali and Hyder soon became reconciled, and after the retirement of Madoo Row from the scene of operations on account of sickness in 1770, Trimbuc Row captured Gooroomconda, and retained it until its reduction by Tippoo in 1773. Nizam Ali invested it in 1791; but the siege was raised by Tippoo's eldest son, Futteh Hyder. The following coins are by some attributed to the Mahratta princes of this state, and by others to the Beder chiefs.

The *Ashwooputty Pagoda and Fanam*, bearing the figure of a Man or God on horseback.

The *Nerputtie Pagoda and Fanam*, bearing a figure of Venketrowna (?) and a reverse similar to the Travancore chuckrums.

GOOTI.

Originally formed part of the Soubah of Hyderabad ; but subsequently fell into the hands of the Mahratta house of Gorepora, which was so distinguished in the wars of the South under Morari Row. Hyder obtained possession of it by treachery in 1776, and is said to have struck the Gootie Pagoda in commemoration of the event, although this appears more than doubtful.

The *Gootie Pagoda* of Mahommed Shahee the *Adwanee Pagoda* by the same : and the

Gootie Fanam by Morari Row, are all attributed to this state.

CHENDRAGHERRY.

This strong fort although far distant from the present boundary of Mysore, is inseparably connected with it in History. It was built by Narsing Raj, king of Vigeyanuggur (who ascended the throne in 1490,) as a safe deposit for treasure. On the decline of the empire the Government made a final stand at this fortress ; where in 1597, it bore rule over the naicks of Ginjee (Kistnapa) Tanjore, Madura, Chinnapatam, Penconda and Seringapatam (Trimul Raj.)

On the 1st March 1639, Sree Runga Rayeel of this

House gave a grant to the British for the erection of the town and fort of Madras. The Dynasty ceased in 1646.

Mahommed Ali's brother Abdul Wahab sieged Chendragherry in 1758, but was dispossessed by Hyder in 1782.

The *Vencatagherry Pagoda* is said to have been coined by one of the last rayeels of Vijayanuggur (Timma Naina?) at this place. It bears the figure of Venketrown Deo, and an inscription in Balbund on the reverse.

NOMENCLATURE OF THE VARIOUS COINS OF MYSORE.

The sixtieth part of an Anna—called the *Mylee cash* is the smallest fraction of the Mysore Currency, it is however only a *nominal* money equal to 1-5th of the ordinary cash or about 1-10th of a farthing.

The twelfth part of an Anna—bears the various names of Cash and Pie (Eng). *Kas* (Hind) *Fals* and plural *Fuloos* (Hind) *Kachum* and *Dumrie* (Hind), and is equal in value to half a farthing.

The sixth part of an Anna—is known the names of *Doogany* and *Gaganie* its value is two pie or one farthing.

The fourth part of an Anna—is equivalent to three pie or one and half farthings.

The third part of an Anna—is called *Pice* (Eng.) *Dood* and *Doodoo* (Tam.) *Peisa* (Hind). It contains four pies, and is equal in value to one half-penny.

The Half anna—or six pie piece is worth three farthings.

The two-thirds of an Anna—contains eight pies, its value is equal to that of an English Penny. It is called the “*Double Dub*” (Eng.) *Do-doodoo* (Tam.) and *Do-peisa* or *Jora* (Hind.)

The whole of the above coins are usually struck in copper although the larger fractions are sometimes coined in silver.

The sixteenth part of a Rupee is called an *Anna* and sometimes a *falam* or *fanam*

The eighth part of a Rupee—or two annas is called the *Double Anna* and sometimes the “*Double Fanam*.”

The fourth of a Rupee—is called the “*Quarter Rupee*” (Eng.) and *Powla* (Hind.) it is equal in value to sixpence English.

The Rupee and half rupee are considered worth two and one shillings respectively—they are the largest silver coin generally struck, although Tippoo and the Nowab of Arcot both struck Two-Rupee pieces. The Rupee and its fractions are usually coined in silver, the literal meaning of the word “Rupee” being “silver.”

The tenth part of an ordinary Pagoda—is called a “*Hanna*,” “*Rooka*,” “*Fanam*” or *Falam*, the latter terms are however sometimes applied by Europeans to silver coins of the value of one anna. In the usual acceptation of the word however it signifies a small gold coin some aliquot part of a Pagoda. In literal meaning of the word “*Hanna*” (which has also supplied a name for the coinage introduced by Europeans) is “Gold.”

The *Pagoda* is known by the several names of *Varaha* (Tam. & Can.) *Vara*, and *Hun* (Hind.) It varies in value from three to six Rupees. The word *Varaha* signifies a "Wild Hog" and this name is said by Wilks to have been given to the Coin in consequence of its bearing the figure of a hog (one of Vishnoo's avatars) on its surface. The first *Varaha* is supposed to have been struck by the *Vigeyanuggur* Dynasty.

The *Mohur* or *Ashrufie* is a large gold coin valued at about fifteen Rupees or thirty shillings.

LIST OF COINS MET WITH IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

The following list may suffice to give some idea of the variety of coins current in various parts (chiefly South) of India.

GOLD MOHURS.

Company's full, half and third—Soorut, full, half, and third (by Sreemunt Row)—Cuttary—Akhber's square & round—Shah Jehau's—Mahommed Shah's (Beejapoor)—Calcutta Mohur by the Nowab—Guzerat Mohur—Pootlie Mohur (Tellicherry)—Tippoo's Ahmuddy or Mohur and Sidduckie or half Mohur—Chelowney—Casie (Benares)—Koorjat (Cauverypauk)—Pootootoor (value 72 Rs.)—Aurungabad—Roomie Badsha—Poolcherie—Arcot—Punch meillie.—

PAGODAS.

Madras Star or Rut Poolie—Pulleconda—Teroovaloor by Ali Nowab—Old and New Shubdur Ali, Kirkie (Cuddapa) and Wandewashi Pagodas, (the three much alike, said to be coined by brothers, they bear figures of Sri devi, Vishnoo, and Boo-devi)—Old and New Zarebund—Cauverypauk—Poolie—Old Negapatam—Nakchatoc Negapatam—Sattara—Kupaulbundie—Chundrawunkie Koorjat, (Cauverypauk)—Shungchuckra—Naina (coined at Rapoor Venketgherry by Timma Naidoo?)—Venketroy or Ramasawmy (Tripety? bears figures of Rama Seeta and Luchmee with their names in Nagari on the reverse)—Santony Cash—Agala Poolie (Company?)—Poona ferin-
ghee—Narainpet (Moghlaie)—Angenay or Hanooman—New and Old Chanar Cash—Dharwar—Vontpoolie—Parullai Caveri or Kala raterie—Kolaul Caverypauk—Esumbooloo—Old Feringheepettah—Arnee—Woojena-
puddie—Addegaray—Gunda-bayroonda, (bearing a spread eagle and elephants)—Old and New Gooloor. Luchma-
eswari, by Gudug a Mahratta—Uma-Maheswaree—Ba-
garicotta—Nagapoorie—Luchmee-narraina—Jumboosary—
Simma moodra—Sreenapa Naik's—Gujputtie—Nizam Ali's—Kristna-row achoola Row's—Gundecotta—Muc-
ceham (fish)—Stalum Colar—Chillecul neerpoo—Tulcaud—
Anuntsayee—Tanjore—Ghuttee Tanjore—Molackerry—
Trinity (Portuguese)—Scott—Karakamitty—Mullar shahee (bears "Sree" on both sides)

GOLD FANAMS.

Wolundoor — Pollida — Gidd-perie — Dindeghul —
 Veeraraj or Pundemala, (with representation of a pig) —
 Stullum Mahommed Shahee — Gopaul chuckra (Coimbatore ?) —
 Timma naina — Simmoo-moodra — Chintoopooloo —
 Nagari — Nukka — Moongoolega — Luchmeedavee (Poon-
 goonor ?) — Boomroo — Cuddapa — Gujputtie — (Anagoon-
 dy) — Chuckrada (Coimbatore ?) — Cuttary (Salem ?) —
 Kagetie — Kemprou — Durbasayna by Polygar of Rane-
 swarum — Goodeebunda — Gurj Calicut — Timma goud
 (Polygar of Cungoondie) — Cungoondie — Old and New
 Sunnamala (Kempe goud) — Calaygoontie — Putnum —
 Angenay or Hanooman — Nursipoor — Bagaricotta — Tan-
 jore soory — Harris chunder — Muechum (fish) — Nagaput-
 tie — Constantinople deenar — Cali or Doorgee — Cottavetty
 — Chendur — Wodiarpollum — Tagada soolie — Trivady —
 Poray — Baloo Raja — (Madura ?) — Trimul Naick's —
 Basee. —

SILVER RUPEES.

The following Rupees are current in Hydrabad —
 Teernamullie — Bundie Teernamullie — Pondicherry —
 Arcot — Phool Arcot — Mahd Shahee — Mahd Shah Badsha's —
 Gurnal — Gwalior — Lucknow muchleedar — Lucknow —
 Lucknow. tershahee — Jeypoor tershahee — Akhber's —
 Ougein — Indore — Baroda — Kota — Chandoorie tree —
 Chandoorie tershahee — Chandoorie bufgoam — Zurree
 puttah — Bagalkota — Surat — Jullalshahee Chowkota —
 Chittoor — Nadirze — Delhi — Taulum Shahee — Beeja Sha-

hee Jeypoor—Adwanee—Masulipatam—Phoolie Bellary—Phool bundie—Boondie—Old and New Narrainpett—Metcalf—1st, 2nd, 3rd, & 4th Raichoor, by Nowab of Raichoor—Loulah gorah—Sirroo nuggur—Kullianee—Hyderabad Kullianee sicca—Old and New and Kulmah Shah Jehan's—Old and New Balapooree—Johoor—Unkoosie—Haulee Poonah—Nagpoorie Puckah Chandah—Nagpoorie Zurbee—Nagpoorie Bhora—Pistonjee—Muddoor Mullay-Reddee—Oopoo Muddoor—Oomrowtie Govind Buksh—Oomrowtee Haulee—Goor mutkal—Jumboosharee—Nuthneetakah—Moolkie Pucka-tarkushie—Old Kundulwaree—Kurnool—Nuggur Shahapoor—Nuggur—Gudwal 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, & 6th Tarkushie by Rajah of Gudwal—Gudwal new—Punjabee—Koochanum—Moola-shahee—Yadgeer—Bidnoor—Furrockabad—Moorshedabad—Guj-shahee—Rutton-shahee—Mahadeopoor—Bhopaul—Old and New Soogoor by Ramaswar Row Onapurthy—Haulee Luskerie or Nizam Ali Khan's—Nannuc-ram Haulee—Haulee Nuzaree—Old and New Haulee sicca by Hyderabad Nowab—Govind Bucksh by the younger brother of Chendoo Lal—Gopaul sicca Narrainpett by Raja of Narrainpett—Ramunahpettah—Tirmuc-row—Berhampore—Ubbooz-zuffoor—Jehan-geer—Lahore—Ahmudabad—Nasir sicca—Noorjehan Begum's—Alumgeer's.—

In addition to the above are the following—Company's—Gidd Company's—Casie—Chandwadee—Calcutta Phoolie—Bagaricotta (by Peshwa)—Paraseer—Chaycote—Culgoonta—Kumhumpatakum—Mirzapoor Mootie Saib—Jhansee—Bazaarghur—Bhagava shahee—Jehana-

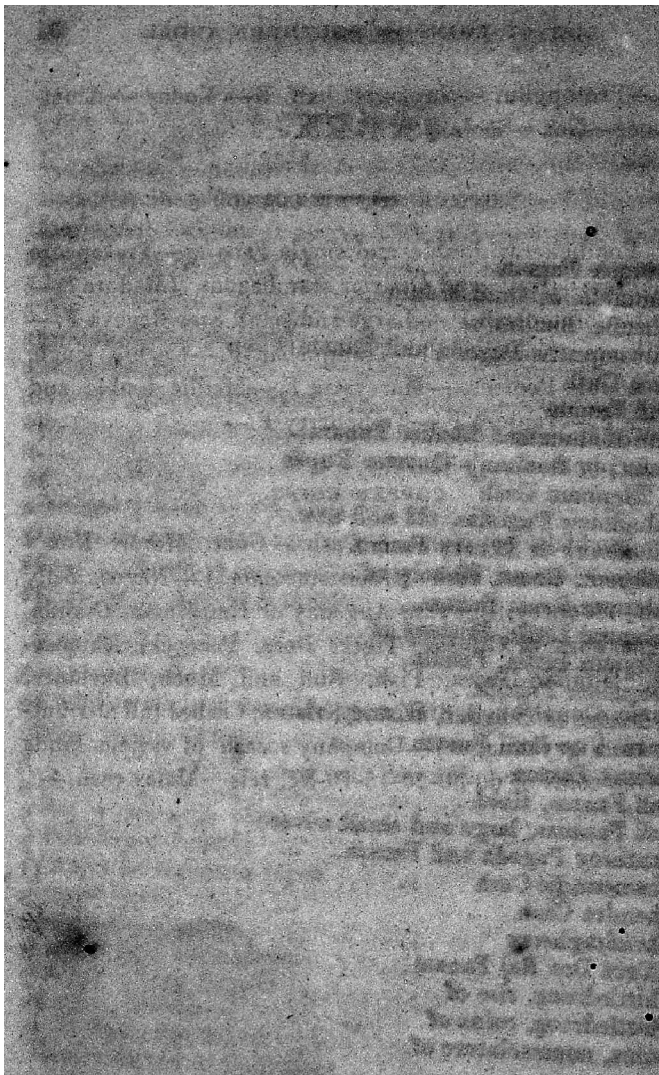
bad—Protopghur—Jayjoyer half R—Koday—Alum-Khancee—Goa—Soolakee.

OTHER SILVER COINS.

Pondicherry double and single Fanams—Travancore chuckram—Half and Quarter star Pagoda (Madura?)—Sooltan Matoolsan F.—Large and small Sree Ragava F.—Gudhasree Norayen F.—Tranquebar F.—Cochin single and double Pooteens—Mareyatta F.—Meillie double and single F.—Tanjore F.—Tellicherry F.—

COPPER COINS.

Luckada or Number Cash—Gooti Morari Row's Cash—Elephant cash (Gooroomconda?)—Nagoor Zelly cash—Soobroy, Buswan, Augenay or Hanooman, Geruda, Vigneswara or Gunesa, Tiger, Deer, Peacock, Rhinoceros, Dhunda-Dhara, Fish, Sun and Moon, Luchmee, Horse, Conch shell, Star, and Kristna, Cashes (all attributed to Vigeyanuggur)—Company's cash of various kinds—Goa coins of 60-30-20-15-10-&c. reis—Malay cash.—



INDEX.

	<i>Page.</i>
Adwanee Pagoda	24
Ahmuddie or Gold Mohur .. .	5
Ashrufie, Sooltan's	5
Ashwooputtie Pagoda and Fanam	23
Auna Cash	9
Avul Fanam	6
Avul Mahommed Shahee Fanam... .. .	18
Backri or Sooltan's Quarter Rupee	8
B. Elephant Cash	10
Bahodoory Pagodas, old and new	4
Bahadoory or Ikkery Fanam	5
Balapoor, Great, History of.. .. .	14
Balapoor Great Fanam.. .. .	15
Balapoor Little, History of.. .. .	15
Balapoor Little, Fanam.. .. .	16
Bangalore Pagoda.. .. .	5
Bedenore or Nuggur, History of... .. .	19
Buswan or Bull Fanam	22
Calicut Fanam	5
Cali Fanam, Gold.. .. .	9
Cali Fanams, large and small silver	9
Canteroy Pagoda and Fanam.. .. .	3
Chamoondie Cash	11
Chendra Cash	9
Chendragherry	24
Chicca Deo Raj Fanam	3
Chittledroog, rise of	2
Chittledroog, coins of	13
Coins, nomenclature of.. .. .	25

	<i>Page.</i>
Coins met with in Southern India	27
Colar, history of	18
Coodeconda, coins of	20
Cookie Sooltan Pagodas.	6
Coondghul Fanam.	20
Copper coinage of Hyder	10
Do. do. Tippoo	10
Do. do. Kristna Raj	11
Cullookoontay Pagoda	14
Culian Droog.	22
Dates, Tippoo's system of	8
Deonhully Fanam.	16
Dhotie Fanam.	7
Doorgee Pagoda	13
Doorgee Fanam	9
Dooem Fanam	6
Elephant Cash.	10
Emaumis or double Mohurs.	6
Farockie Pagoda	7
Gidd Fanam	6
Gooroomconda	23
Gooti Pagoda and Fanam	24
Harponhully Pagoda	22
Hyder, his courage.	3
Ikkery Pagoda and Fanam	19
Jasri or two anna piece	8
Jumboosary Pagoda	13
Kazmee or one anna piece	8
Kempé Goud.	20
Kistna Raj Pagoda.	9
Kizri or half anna piece.	8
Kurtur Ikkery Pagoda	9
Maagry, history of	20
Mint first established	2
Mint removed to Bangalore	12

	<i>Page.</i>
Mint, Bangalore, abolished.. ..	12
Molay Doorjee Pagoda.	13
Moorooyada Soobaroye Fanam.	21
Muddegherry Badsha Fanam	15
Mysore House, founder of	1
Mysore Fort built	2
Nerputtie Pagoda and Fanam	23
Nokara or two Rupee piece	7
Nomenclature of Coins	25
Nuggursalay Fanam	7
Nundy Fanam	17
Ooscotta Pagoda	19
Parsie Fanam	18
Polygars, rise of	2
Poodoo-badsha Fanam	15
Poornia Dewan, his coins	8
Puddeegee Soobaroye Fanam.	21
Raja Rupee	9
Rutnegherry Badsha Fanam.	15
Savanoor Pagoda	22
Soobaroye Fanam.	21
Tellicotta, battle of	1
Tippoo, his coins	4
Vencatagherry Pagoda.	25
Vizeyanuggur Dynasty decline of	1